

S SALE.

n and will be sold at Saturday the first
of March in the a-
in's Tavern in No-
equity which Buile-
a certain tract of land
near the Sleep Path,
Easterly side of th-
containing about nine
Mill thereon standing
parcel of land situa-
on the Westerly side
five acres more or
being mortgaged to
A. Rust, for the sum
twenty-two dollars and
interest, by said Baile-
said Ruth Rust, re-
ed September seven-
hundred and twenty-
the Records of Deeds
Book twenty-fourth,
sixty-four—reference

ETT, Dep. Sheriff.
1828.

'S SALE.

n and will be sold at
Saturday the fifteenth
ten o'clock in the fore-
noon CUTTERMAN, in
equity which George
the following descrip-
Part of Lot number
in the town of Paris,
rees more or less;—
or eleven, in the first
ion of Lots in Hebron,
es more or less, the
eved to Thomas Hill,
e, dated April twenty-
hundred and twenty-
with Oxford Records,
age one hundred and
the sum of two hun-
and interest, and on
seventy dollars; also
xter by Deed, dated
hundred and twenty-
forty-four dollars and
rest.
ETT, Dep. Sheriff.
1828.

NOTICE.—Peru.
iven to the non-resi-
nd owners of the fol-
Peru, in the County of
that they are taxed
to me, 1828 and 1827.

Ranger.
Value.
Distant High way.
Part.
Tax Paid.

7/100/100 1115
10/100/25 100/29/29 70
5/100/25 18
12/100/50 35
10/100/50 70
6/100/25 10
7/100/12 8
6/100/10 7
7/100/25 13
8/100/100 70
10/100/50 35
11/100/75 53
12/100/75 53
13/100/33 33
14/100/100 70
8/50/50 35
9/100/60 42
13/100/20 14
5/100/100 70
5/91/91 64
6/100/100 70
6/111/111 28
7/100/25 18
9/100/100 70
19/100/100 70
10/100/100 70
6/3/35 25
5/50/50 35
9/100/75 52
60/150 105
106/150 179
100/125 144
100/135 155
66/115 132
100/25 27
100/175 123
100/125 68
50/53 49
100/120 64
100/165 116
125/30 21
66/90 63
3/100/176 202
1/100/250 283
2/100/200 233
3/100/175 123
1/100/200 149
3/100/100 70
1/50/75 63

th the necessary inter-

to me the subscriber

the thirty-first day of

said land as will satis-

th Public Auction,

Gannon, in said town,

the clock in the after-

LUFKIN, { Collector of

Peru.

1828.

T HYMN BOOKS

Oxford Bookstore.

SERVER

aturday Morning, by

ARTON,

ROMANTICOS,

subject to a deduction

el who pay cash within

date of their subscr-

ed until all arreage-

tion of the publisher

conspicuously inser-

one dollar per square

nty-five cents. Legit-

price.

deems it expedient to

he shall always en-

correct, he will not

be liable for any error in my

d the amount charged

OXFORD OBSERVER

Vol. IV.

NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1828.

No. 191.

COMMUNICATION.

NO. VI.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAUSES OF WAR.

When rulers and people are so disposed, it is the easiest thing imaginable to find some pretext for war—Boxers find no difficulty in coming to blows when they feel inclined to show their dexterity; they even use artificial means to excite and sharpen their tempers when they feel too cool for fighting. These remarks are equally applicable to rulers and people, especially to the leading characters of a nation. When rulers are resolved on making war for some alleged cause, they use artificial means to excite the minds of the common people, and by some false coloring raise their passions and infuse a war spirit to fit them for the contest. And alas! the common people are too often blind enough to put full confidence in all that is alleged. The supposed wrongs and injuries are exaggerated ten fold by the cunning misrepresentations of ambitious demagogues, political jockeys, contractors and expectants after lucrative offices, honorable stations and military glory. In this manner an innocent happy people have been involved in bloody and destructive wars, and have been compelled to sacrifice their lives, property and happiness, to gratify the ambition of a few designing, unprincipled men. Some hotspurs make war without alleging any cause to justify them excepting that of conquest and glory as they call it; such as Alexander, Tamerlane, Charles 12 and Buonaparte, &c.

Notwithstanding the injustice and the criminality of their conduct, and the violation of every law both human and divine, these ravagers of the earth have been extolled, and are now by many held up as shining examples for imitation.

Revenge or retaliation has been a very fertile source of war; the government, that deems itself injured in some little affair, burns for an opportunity to revenge the insult by force and arms, without taking into consideration, the great hazard of suffering far greater injuries and losses by such hasty measures, prompted by passion alone, instead of resorting to the more noble and far safer mode of negotiation and amicable adjustment; passion at best, is but a blind guide, and while it operates, the sober dictates of reason and conscience are smothered in the blaze. Reason was implanted in man by the great Creator for the noblest uses; but alas! how little is this noble faculty exercised, and whenever it is exercised, how often is it perverted!

Sometimes, one nation makes war upon another for the purpose of enlarging her territory. Another makes war for the sake of honor and military glory. Another makes war because she is afraid that war will be made upon her. Another makes upon a second because she is afraid a third is about to make upon the same. Another is jealous that a neighboring nation is growing too rapidly, and is ambitious, and therefore, makes war upon her to check her growth. Sometimes, some leading characters and demagogues are ambitious to signalize themselves for their courage and heroism, and therefore, involve innocent people in war, and perhaps lose their own lives, and ruin their country.

Sometimes, one nation wants what another has, and therefore, makes war to obtain it.

Sometimes, one nation dislikes the government of another, and therefore, makes war to change the same.

I will introduce here an extract from the 3d report of the committee of inquiry instituted by the Mass. P. Society. "In the report the inquiry is confined to wars, in which civilized nations have been engaged, since they become Christian, or since Constantine assumed the reins of the Roman Empire: omitting a great number of petty wars in small nations of antiquity. The report relates to 266 wars of magnitude, in which Christian nations have been engaged. These are divided into the 10 following classes, viz.:

44 Wars of ambition to obtain extent of country.

22 Wars for plunder, tribute, &c.

21 Wars for retaliation or revenge.

8 Wars to settle some question of honor or prerogative.

6 Wars arising from disputed claims of territory.

4 Wars arising from disputed titles to crowns.

10 Wars commenced under pretence of assisting an ally.

13 Wars originating in jealousy of rival greatness.

5 Wars which have grown out of commerce.

55 Civil Wars.

28 Wars on account of Religion, tallowable anger. "Guards seize the traitor!"

To which may be added the wars which have occurred since this report was made. The Spanish wars and Turkish wars.

286 Wars, and national wars too! If the reader is inclined to doubt this number, let him recur to the history of nations since that period and he will soon be satisfied. Let him count them over one by one, and reflect upon the immensity of suffering and sacrifice of lives and property, the rivers of blood, and of tears that have been shed.—Let him reflect all those wars which were unnecessary and see how many will remain!

Suppose, all the blood that was shed in these wars was collected in one great reservoir, how large a ship would sail in it? and how large a pile would the dead bodies make, if heaped together? But this view of the subject is not so affecting, as that of many of the wretched survivors who are left to drag out a miserable existence, deprived of their arms and legs, or maimed in a cruel manner, are cast upon the wide world without home, money, or friends to alleviate their sufferings, or shelter them from the inclemency of the wintry cold and storms, but continually exposed, to pain and want, they go down to the grave unattended and unwept. Nor is this all of the picture; look at yonder cottage-door see that weeping pale female, with grief-worn cheek, hushing the cries of a half a dozen little shirtless orphans begging for bread, but beg in vain! Their sire lies buried on the field of battle, no more to be welcomed home to his fire-side by these innocent pledges of his heart.—No, the cold snows of many a winter must sweep over his grave, and the chilling blasts howl around it; but still he never will return to greet the forlorn inmates of his humble cottage.

"Seize him! away with him to instant execution!" said the queen.

The guards gazed for a moment wistfully on each other, and seemed as if they did not understand the command.

"Seize him! I say," exclaimed the queen. "I have myself taken the precaution to present, that I may be assured that he is in your custody, and led away to the death that he has taken so much pains to merit."

"The guards immediately surrounded the earl, but they had paused a moment ere they led him out of the dungeon, when they saw the Lady Catherine throw herself on her knees before Elizabeth, and seize the skirt of her robe.

"Have pity, pity, gracious queen!" she cried, "have pity!"

"Away, minion!" said the queen, "he had no pity on himself when he ventured to break prison, even in the precincts of our royal palace. His doom is fixed."

"Not yet, great queen, not yet!" said Catherine still grasping Elizabeth's robe. "Can naught save him?"

"Naught, save my death," said the queen; and then she added in an undertone, which she did not seem to intend should be audible, while a dark smile played on her lip, "or perchance thine."

Catherine's ear caught the last part of the queen's sentence, and with the quickness of lightning she exclaimed, "thy death or mine, O queen! then thus," she added, plucking from the belt of Sir Edward Warner, who stood by her side with his hands bound behind him, a dagger, and brandishing it aloft, "thus may his life be spared!"

"A cry of 'treason! treason!' pervaded the dungeon and the guards advanced between Catherine and the queen, whose life seemed to threaten, but ere they could wrest the dagger from her hand; she had buried it in her own bosom.

"Now, now do I claim thy promise, Oh queen!" she said as she sunk to the earth, whilst the blood poured in a torrent from her wound, "Catherine Grey no longer disturbs thee—spare the life of the princely Seymour."

"Her last breath was spent on these words—her last gaze was fixed upon the queen—and pressing the hand of her husband, who was permitted to approach her, in her dying grasp, the spirit of Catherine Grey was released from all its sorrows.

"The sacrifice of the unhappy lady's life preserved that for which it had been offered up. The queen, touched with the melancholy termination of her kind woman's existence, revoked the despotic and illegal order which she had given for the execution of Hertford, but ordered him to be conducted back to his dungeon, where he remained in close custody for a period of nine years. The death of Elizabeth at the expiration of that period, released him from his captivity; and then, although he was unable to restore the Lady Catherine to life, he took immediate steps to re-establish her fair fame. In these efforts he was perfectly successful; he proved before the proper tribunals the validity of his marriage, and transmitted his inheritance to his son, who was the issue of that ill fated union."

"Ha!" said the queen, using the favorite interjection of her father, while his own proud spirit flashed in her kindled eye, and lowered in her darkened brow; "what dost thou mean?"

"The Earl of Hertford is not in his dungeon."

"What, escaped! Traitor—slave, thou hast suffered him to escape?"

"Warner grovelled on the ground in the most abject posture at the queen's feet, and his frame trembled in every fibre as he said; he is in the lady Catherine's apartment."

"What, he there!" shouted the queen, as the white form gathered on her lip, and her own frame became agitated, though not with fear, but with uncon-

ing the city and environs. There is an appearance of wealth, splendor and taste about the country seats in all directions, that is surpassed by few places in America. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, and some gardens appeared that were laid out and dressed in the most beautiful manner: I asked myself

—can it be that these beautiful fields and gardens—the tasteful houses, encompassed with fine shade trees, and all this rich landscape, which show so much refinement, belong to those barbarians of whom I have so often read? I suppose the Algerines are indebted to their christian slaves for most of their improvement in agriculture and gardening. As the city and country lie on an inclined plain, gradually falling down to the water, the most advantageous view that can possibly be taken is from the harbor. The fortifications look formidable. At every canon's mouth several human heads were seen. The batteries and the wharves were swarming with people, as though a wonder of the deep had approached. The Consular Agent came off and informed us that the harbor was blockaded by those French men of war that lay off at a distance. We made sail and in three days were in Port Mahon, Island of Minorca. Here we were quarantined eight days, and on the 9th made sail. We had one day to go ashore, and as it happened it was St. James, which the people were celebrating by religious worship, horse racing, dancing in the streets, &c. I inquired for the great organ, and being directed, soon found the church where it was.

A large collection of people were assembled for worship, and were in almost all positions about the floor, except standing on their heads. To see ladies dressed in silk, seated flat in the middle of the floor, with the outer garment raised to keep it from the dirt, was not pleasant to our American eye. The guards immediately surrounded the earl, but they had paused a moment ere they led him out of the dungeon, when they saw the Lady Catherine throw herself on her knees before Elizabeth, and seize the skirt of her robe.

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"That," said he, "belongs to our Doctor; a dashing fellow in his youth. I'll tell you a story of him if you have patience to listen." I signified my willingness to hear him, and he continued:

"When Doctor H. was young, as I observed before, he was a dashing blade—loved high life—and his happiest moments were in a company of kindred spirits, with an abundance of Madeira.

Although not remarkable for his courage, yet, he had a temper of his own, which was easily ruffled. In one of his midnight revels, a difference arose between him and one of his companions.

High words followed, and a challenge to meet the next morning was given and accepted. But when the morrow came

it brought soberness with it, and both wished themselves across the Atlantic; for their courage was evaporated with the fumes of the wine. As the hour approached, their hearts sank within them; but it was now too late; the die was cast, and one or the other was to lose his life. It was noticed, when they met, that the color forsakes their cheeks—they were deadly pale, and their hands trembled exceedingly. And when they spoke, it was in a thick husky voice, like that of a drowning man.

The ground was measured, and they had taken their stands when lo! the Doctor noticed his lock was broken. This he contrived to do, on his way to the ground—but of that he was silent. What was to be done? It was growing late, and no time was to be had. The affrighted knights—especially he of the broken lock—were but too ready to agree to a reconciliation. After a few preliminaries, they shook hands, and were on as good terms as ever. On moving from the battle ground

FOREIGN.

Augsburg, Dec. 17.

(By express.)—The Universal Gazette of Augsburg publishes the following copy of the Collective Note of the three Representatives of France, Great Britain and Russia, sent to the Reis Efendi the 10th Nov. 1827.

The Representatives of the three Allied Courts of France, Great Britain and Russia, having taken into consideration the questions which his Excellency the Reis Efendi had charged their interpreters to address them, have the honor to answer them in the present note, in the only manner compatible with what they have reason to believe to be the sentiments of their Courts on such a subject.

1st Question—Will the Greek question be entirely dropped?

The Representatives would fail in their duty to truth, if, in relying to that question, they did not repeat the declaration they have already several times made, viz., that it is the unshaken determination of their Courts to maintain the treaty concluded between them for the pacification of Greece, and to persevere in the execution of the measures they have in common decided upon with that view.

2d Question—Is it intended to indemnify the Ottoman Government for the loss of its fleet?

A demand for indemnity is only admissible when it rests upon a positive right. Now, in the present case, it is demonstrated by all the accounts, that the aggression was on the part of the fleet of the Sublime Porte.

3d Question—Is it intended to grant the Sublime Porte satisfaction?

For three years past, in all their endeavors, both separately and collectively, wishing the Sublime Porte to listen to their disinterested proposals, the Cabinet have sufficiently testified how far they were from slighting the pretensions which she justly put forward.

The friendly conduct, its continuance, and the frank declaration that the Representatives have made of the measures which the High Powers prescribed to their Admirals, does not, it appears, leave room to doubt the reception they would give the demand comprised in the third question of the Reis Efendi.

After having thus answered the questions of his Excellency, the Representatives, desirous, at the same time, of sparing no care to make the Sublime Porte acquainted with the disinterested views of the Powers, and to avoid any interpretation which would have fatal results, have the honor to replace before his Excellency the Reis Efendi's eyes, some consideration which they still hope will not be useless in the cause of peace.

The three Cabinets having concluded among themselves a Treaty, the only object of which is the pacification of Greece, have requested the Sublime Porte, for the attainment of that object, to accept of their mediation, and to consent to an armistice.

In laying down before hand some of the bases of an agreement between it and the Greek population, delivered up to the horrors of a devastation, without example, they stipulated for nothing contrary to the true interests; they have only laid down the principles of a pacification, which, so far from striking at the integrity of the empire, would restore to it the advantages of which it is now deprived, and would add the necessary guarantee for their duration. By leaving to a future negotiation between the contending parties the care of settling some other points, no doubt important, they have recognized the right in the Sublime Porte of discussing them, and also the power of definitely deciding itself on the fate of that negotiation.

Such are still their dispositions and their sentiments. The prolongation of the stay of the Representatives at Constantinople, even after the refusal of the Sublime Porte, and the wishes of his Excellency the Reis Efendi, have placed them under the necessity of announcing and explaining to it the measures, the execution of which has been prescribed by the Powers to their Admirals, is, without doubt, with so many other proofs, striking manifestation of the sentiments with which the Powers remain animated. It is for peace that they have leaped, to re-establish it in Greece upon immovable bases; to preserve it at Constantinople is the object of their wishes, and that of a Treaty, which they are resolved to maintain and execute.

The event of Navarin may, on its first being known to the Porte, have inspired it with doubts of the pacific and disinterested nature of the views of the Powers. The cause of that deplorable event, now better known, and the earnest desire of the Admirals to prevent, the day following the affair, the necessity of a new engagement—a desire proved by the official documents which have reached the Representatives—no longer allow of any misinterpretation of the assurances they have just reiterated.

The attitude, however, which the Sublime Porte has just taken, and the continuance of which would be incompatible with the relations of good understanding between it and the Allied Courts, has not failed to inspire the Representatives with the most painful wa-

certainty upon the nature of its actual dispositions. In consequence, always guided by the desire of continuing, as far as in them lies, the ministry of peace confided to them, but convinced, at the same time, of the firm determination of their Courts, to re-establish the tranquility of Greece, upon those bases only which can ensure it, they invite his Excellency the Reis Efendi to declare to them, without further delay, what are the intentions of the Sublime Porte, if it is disposed immediately to revoke measures contrary to the existing treaties, and whether, the better to prove its pacific views, it concurs with the above propositions of the undersigned.

(Signed) COUNT GUILLEMINOT,
STRATFORD CANNING,
DE RIBEAUPIERRE.

DOMESTIC.

Mr. Editor—Knowing your philanthropic disposition, I am induced to tax your columns with this communication, that the public may know where to find relief, in case of severe burns. From

my experience for ten years, no remedy affords to the sufferer so instantaneous relief as Electricity, as likewise to quinines, felons, carbuncles, and biles, with all cases of inflammation, whether general or local; and the recent death of a respectable lady is a scandal to the medical profession; for in every case, in my own family and public practice, electricity, in case of burns, has afforded decided cures. I will cite one case only; I may not tax you liberality too far. Margaret Jones, subject to epileptic fits, now residing with Wm. H. Bunn, fell into the fire when she lived with Mr.

John Solomon, who extinguished the burning clothes, and severely burnt both his hands. I gave him but one operation, and his hands ceased paining and got well. The girl was cured, contrary to the prediction of the physician that dressed her extensive burn; he said she must die, and advised her mother to send her to the hospital; but she chose bringing her to me, which resulted in a complete cure in six weeks.

I will partially describe the extent of the burn: from her neck down below the pit of her stomach, thence around to the back bone on the left side, down both arms, and underneath each were literally fried, as well as on the breast; during the progress of cure, her bones under each arm could be plainly seen for two inches, her breast bone in six different places, and three ribs and one edge of the joint of the spine, from the sloughing off of the fried flesh. She can be now examined by any gentleman of the faculty, on application to me.—

One question and I finish: The girl has had no epileptic fits since two years past—Will the profession give an opinion, whether the burn cured them, or the application of electricity?

Yours respectfully,

JONAS HUMBERT, Jr.

Medical Electrician, 49 Beekman-st.

N. Y. Enquirer.

From a Washington Correspondent.

The friends of the administration here are receiving daily new accessions of the most cheering information;—and have great confidence in the triumphant issue of the great contest, between intelligence, virtue, talent, and the purest and most devoted patriotism on the one hand, and political depravity, vulgar licentiousness, and Hero worship on the other.

Such a contest, fairly understood by an enlightened and well disposed community, however bad passions may mar and confuse the interesting question presented for popular divisions, must eventuate in a victory, compared with which, a thousand like that of New Orleans, or even that of Lake Erie, scarcely deserve a pulsation of joy.

Mus. Journal.

TARBOROUGH, (N. C.) Feb. 3.

PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.—On the 21st ult. the dwelling house and kitchen of Mr. Bennet H. Bell, near this place, were totally consumed by fire, together with their contents, and we regret exceedingly to add that he lost two of his children.

From the New-Orleans Argus, Jan. 15.

The cause of the administration in this State, already supported by the majority, has been and is fast gaining ground. The light is gradually shining upon many honest but infatuated men; and we should not be at all surprised that in the course of a few months the friends of the present administration should be as five to one throughout the whole State. The visit of Gen. Jackson has contributed to open the eyes of many who had been blinded by the cries of gratitude. The Jackson men have long harped upon this string, but inquiry has been set on foot, and the people have come to the just conclusion, that they owe much to Jackson as the defender of their homes and firesides, but that it would be sacrificing too much to reward him with an office he is in every respect incapable of filling with honor to himself or benefit to his country.—

The fact is, that Jacksonism has been

the rage from Louisiana to Maine; this

was the enthusiasm of the moment,

which has greatly subsided already

throughout the Union; and will in due

time be cooled down to a legitimate

gratitude.

FROM THE KENNEBEC JOURNAL.

I perceive that the federal paper in Portland (the Eastern Argus) claims the late Administration Convention as a "federal caucus," because, forsooth, there happened to be four or five fed-

eralists (whose names that paper mentions with much boasting,) among the thousand republicans who attended it! Can the Argus be serious in making such an extravagant claim? If indeed that was a federal caucus, why in the name of common sense, were not the federal candidate for the Presidency—Gen. Jackson,—and federal electors at large, nominated by the convention? Answer that, Master Brook.

A tremendous earthquake occurred on the 16th November last, at Popayan in Colombia. The scene of this visitation was in the midst of an extensive district formed by a range of the Andes and two of its minor chains. The buildings in the city have suffered considerably. The higher houses are uninhabitable, and the lower ones require great repairs.—The inhabitants have all left the place. Fortunately no person perished in the earth, and two women only died of fear. It is supposed, so great and overwhelming has been the disaster, that the town will be blotted from the map of Colombia?

Popayan is the capital of a province of that name in New Granada, now part of the republic of Colombia. It is situated 3900 feet above the level of the ocean, 240 miles N. E. of Quito.

A melancholy accident happened in this village on Wednesday morning, 10th inst. A young man, aged 19 years, named John Cook, employed in the machine shop of Oliver S. Hawes & Co., was at work at an engine, turning rollers, in leaning forward over his work, his neck handkerchief caught on the roller, which was moving with great rapidity, and before he had the least chance to extricate himself, he was drawn down to the engine, and, shocking to relate, his neck instantly broken.

Fall River Monitor.

The latter part of Jan. there was a great freshet at Detroit River. The water destroyed many fences and surrounded many houses. In one instance a mother and her five children perished.

The Chilecothean of the 2d inst. relates the following melancholy catastrophe:

It becomes our painful task to record the death of Mr. Wm. Jones, brass founder and machine maker, a worthy citizen of this place, who was drowned in Maine Point creek, where it intersects the Kentucky road near Bainbridge, early on Thursday morning last. Mr. Jones left this place about a week since in a dandy or dearborn, accompanied by his son William C. lad of 12 years, on business to the furnace, about fifty miles distant, on that route. The continued and heavy rains which have lately fallen in that quarter, have swollen that stream to an unusual height.

Mr. J. on his return, attempted to recross it, when his boat capsized, and plunged himself and son into the rapid and reckless current. The cries of the lad for help, unable as he was to support himself above the water, awakened all the feelings of a parent in Mr. J. who relinquished his hold upon the reins and swam to his relief. As directed, the boy drew his arms around the neck and shoulders of his father, and in that manner they were drifted by the force of the stream some distance, gradually approaching the shore. The boy says that he caught the limb of a tree that projected into the creek, and observed to his father, that he thought he could touch bottom. But on looking at his father saw that his face was downwards and under water—says that he held him some time by the cape of his great coat with one hand and hung to the limb with the other, and spoke to him several times but received no answer—and the current at length forced his father from his hold, who immediately disappeared and was seen no more. Singular—melancholy fatality!—A father in the strength and vigor of manhood to meet the doom from which he had rescued a youthful son!

Though a number of people have been engaged in searching for the body, it had not been found according to the last account received before our paper went to press.

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eralists (whose names that paper mentions with much boasting,) among the thousand republicans who attended it! Can the Argus be serious in making such an extravagant claim? If indeed that was a federal caucus, why in the name of common sense, were not the federal candidate for the Presidency—Gen. Jackson,—and federal electors at large, nominated by the convention? Answer that, Master Brook.

any one pretend that it was possible to make the burdens in all our towns perfectly equal, and he feared that thi course would not be an approximation toward that object. He considered the passage of the Resolves if such should be its fate as settling an important principle, a just application of which would absorb a large portion of the public property belonging to the State. He believed the whole of it would be insufficient to meet all the claims which might at this time be presented of a character as high and strong as the one under consideration.

If it was true that assistance ought to be provided for the relief of towns unreasonably burdened with expensive roads and bridges, it was a question deserving serious consideration, whether this was the best method of granting it. Would not a general law calculated to meet all cases of this kind be preferable?

He could conceive of no method more acceptable, more expensive and more liable to abuse, than that of rendering assistance in particular cases on the petitions of individuals and corporations.

We should be obliged to judge from interested testimony on one side only; we could adopt no rule which would apply to all cases; for there would be shades of difference; yet we must grant relief on all petitions

where there is the appearance of hardship, otherwise we shall be justly liable to the charge of partiality and favoritism. He knew of many cases which he believed to be quite as hard as the petitioners have made out in this instance.

He was not alarmed at the strong representations of the poverty of the town of Fryeburg which had been exhibited on this occasion; he did not believe that town annually expended more for the repair of high ways, according to its size and wealth, than many other towns in this State.

Exclusive of bridges (one of which was supported by a toll) he presumed there was no town in the county where roads could be made and kept in repair for less expense, the soil being peculiarly favorable, consisting of pine plains as the committee had stated in their Report.

He would not admit that there was less property in Fryeburg, than in most of the towns of its population in that county. While it was true that part of that town is barren, it was equally true that another part was exceedingly fertile, and if some of its inhabitants was poor, it should not be forgotten that others were rich for Oxford county. I do not, said Mr. W. intend to object to this particular case, my objections are founded in principle.

If we grant aid in any case let us do it in this, but the consequences are to be dreaded. There will be no end to these applications and we may sit here the year to come and petitions will accumulate upon our table more rapidly than we can pass upon them. I hope the Senate will say by a strong vote that they will not encourage such applications to this or any future Legislature.

Mr. Gaoven said that public highways are necessary to accommodate the public to construct which, ways and means are indispensable—how can small towns which are required to make highways and bridges, procure the necessary funds to do it; the law not allowing them to raise money? Roads are often laid out through towns against their wishes and contrary to their interests without any regard to their want of means to make them, thereby requiring a small or poor town, to sacrifice much of the private property of the inhabitants, without any possible benefit—in his opinion justice required that something should be done, and although he believed that counties ought to be required to construct roads which from their better knowledge of localities and abilities of towns they could well do—yet as the Legislature had not sustained the proposition for such law, he should vote for the Resolves.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and stood as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Deane, Sweat, Emery, Maco, Miller, Hathaway, Cushman, Grover, Weston and Parsons—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Dunlap, Megquier, Kavanaugh, Richardson, Herrick, Shaw, Balkum, Williams, Cutler and Washburn—10.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The following Adminstration Resolves were passed, 225 to 25:

Resolved, As the sense of the House of Representatives, that we approve the official conduct of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States, and that we feel a deep and increasing interest in his re-election to that high office, which his talents and patriotism pre-eminently qualify him to fill, with honor to himself and usefulness to his country.

Resolved, That we approve the judicious, honorable, and patriotic course pursued by HENRY CLAY, in reference to the last Presidential election, and that we highly appreciate the fidelity and ability, with which he performs the duties of his present elevated

from Boston, delightfully located, and commanding one of the most rich and variegated prospects in the United States. The plan of education pursued here is very extensive, embracing all those attainments which are considered necessary, useful or ornamental in society. The first and leading object with the ladies who have the charge of instruction, is to impress upon the minds of their pupils the importance of the great and sublime truths of religion; the other pursuits are such useful and elegant studies as are introduced in our best conducted and most popular female seminaries.

Adjoining the establishment, is a garden, beautifully laid out, to which the young ladies always have access. Besides this they are allowed, on days of recreation, to extend their walks over the whole farm, attended however by one or more of their instructors. One of the regulations of the establishment is, that each young lady, who applies for admission, bring with her a bed and bedding, six napkins, six towels, and table furniture, consisting of a silver table and tea spoon, knife, fork and tumbler, all which are returned at her departure. The uniform of the young ladies, consists, on weekdays, of a grey bombazine dress, and white on Sundays.—*A. Trav.*

EPIOME OF NEWS.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.
From a diary kept by an old citizen of Philadelphia, it appears that the winter of 1809 was much like the present in mildness.

According to returns laid before Congress, the whole Militia force of the United States, together with the several territories, amounts to 1,150,158 men. The number returned from Maryland is 40,091.

By a report made to Congress, it appears that the Continental Money, emitted from 1775 to 1780, amounted to 241,552,780 dollars.

The legislature of New York has incorporated a company for constructing a rail road from Ithaca, N. Y. at the head of Cayuga Lake, to terminate at Oswego, on the St. Lawrence River.

A line of stages has commenced running from Ithaca, N. Y. to this city, the distance is 236 miles, time three days.

A large whale appeared in the bay, ten miles below Providence, (R. I.) on Tuesday week. Such a circumstance is very unusual. Two boats were manned on Wednesday, and set out with the intention of "taking the stranger in."

A duel was fought at New Orleans, on the 29th ult. between a Mr. Vaux and Judge Leonard, in which the former was killed on the spot. This is the sixth instance of fatal duels within a very short period.

Martin Buren, aged 31, a laborer, employed in the soap factory of Mr. James Cowen, No. 2 Collect at New York, accidentally fell head foremost into a kettle of boiling soap. He was got out as soon as possible by those who were near the kettle, but life was extinct.

In the city of Baltimore, there are 1407 houses of one story, 7770 two stories, 1897 three stories, 113 four stories, 1 five stories, and 1 of seven stories.

The net amount of postage accruing to the general government for the year 1827 was \$999,766 75, of which New York city gave \$114,388 81; Philadelphia \$77,446 04; Boston \$52,057 31. One town returned a net gain of eight cents.

From the American Traveller.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Accounts from this country to January 1st, concur in representing the state of affairs to be most deplorable. The civil war which has been for two years devastating the interior provinces, continued with unabating violence. The provinces of Nicaragua, St. Salvador, and Guatemala, were the principal theatres of action. The cities of Leon and Grenada were engaged in a most sanguinary and devastating civil war against the cities of Nicaragua and Menaguan, and St. Salvador against Guatemala. The Nicaraguans (or Government party) had captured the Port of St. Carlos, (entrance of Lake Nicaragua,) and thereby cut off all communication with St. Johns and the interior. The troops of the President (Acre) have gained repeated advantages over the Grenadians; but owing to the want of ammunition, &c. &c. were unable to follow them up. The commerce of the country was almost annihilated. The contending armies were pillaging or robbing the cattle, haciendas, &c. Agriculture was neglected. The crop of Indigo for this year (1827) was computed at only 2300 to 2400 quarters (about 350,000 lbs.)—falling short one half from last year. There was no prospect of speedy termination of the war; the limited means of both parties preventing any decisive movements. In fine, the treasury was exhausted, and the country presented a scene of distress unparalleled in the annals of history.

A ripe pear, brought to a maturity in the open air without any peculiar cultivation, was produced at Charleston, S. C. on the 4th of the present month. It is worthy of notice as a remarkable evidence of the warmth of the present winter.

Wednesday, Feb. 20.
Agreeably to assignment the House

proceeded to ballot for Major General

for the second Division of the Militia, Col. Joseph Chandler had 77 votes and was elected on the part of the House in concurrence with the Senate.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—On the night of the 7th inst. five prisoners made their escape from the jail of Wiscasset, by removing a huge stone from the partition wall. Two of them have been taken. No blame attaches to the jailor.

The wife of Mr. Burnett in New York, fell into the fire while sitting near it asleep, and was so much burnt that she died shortly after. She was a very corpulent woman, and was upwards of 60 years of age.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 19.

The House recommitted the report of the committee on Finance relative to the amount of a State tax for the present year.

The House refused to reconsider the vote postponing the Resolve in aid of Fryeburg indefinitely.

Bill incorporating the North-Yarmouth manufacturing company came from the Senate, passage refused. The House referred the same to Messrs. Mitchell of N. Mitchell of F. and Parcher of S.

Bill repealing so much of the law relative to the Court of Sessions as provides for the appointment of a standing committee to view and locate roads, and vesting that power in the Court came from the Senate, passage refused. The House adhere to their vote passing the bill to be engrossed.

The Secretary of State was directed to cause 500 copies of the Resolves respecting aggressions on the Northeastern frontier to be printed and distributed with the report.

Bill to incorporate the town of Chanderville; to set off Benjamin Woodbury and others from the town of Buckfield to Paris; to divide the town of Bristol and incorporate the town of Bremen; to promote the sale and settlement of Public Lands; to incorporate the town of Baleyville; to incorporate the Athenian Society of Bowdoin College; additional act regulating the Fisheries in the town of Mount Desert, were severally passed.

Resolve for paying the amount against the State finally passed.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the Report relative to the accounts of one of the Agents of the Penobscot Indians, read and referred in concurrence.

FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.—By the ship Russell, Capt. Fosdick, from New Orleans, we learn that a fire broke out at that place, on the 2nd inst., in a dry goods store, next to the Government House, on the Levee, which soon communicated to that building, and the range of buildings below St. Peter's street—all of which were nearly destroyed, including the elegant building of Mrs. Castillon, corner of St. Peter's and Levee streets.

The archives of the State, and the books, &c. of both Houses of the Legislature, and the books and papers of the Treasurer's office, were mostly saved.

The city Library was nearly destroyed;

the code of law and call of practice were all burnt, except about 50 copies.

The wind, during the continuance of the fire, was from the South; and from that circumstance, the shipping in port received no damage.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.—Capt. Fosdick saw, off the Tortugas, 11th inst., at sunrise, an action between a Spanish sloop of war and a Mexican brig, which lasted one hour and half; the firing then ceased, the Mexican having surrendered to a superior force—being in a shattered condition. During the engagement, the wind blew gently from the N. E., and the sea was perfectly smooth.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

The Senate refuse to concur with the House in appointing a committee respecting the bill to incorporate the North-Yarmouth Manufacturing Company, and adhere to their vote refusing passage.

The House discharged their committee, adhere to their vote, passing the bill,

propose a conference and appoint

Messrs. Mitchell of N. Mitchell of F. and Parcher, conferees.

The Secretary of State was authorized to loan to the Directors of the Damarscotta Canal corporation one set of Stricklands reports on Canals, Railways, &c.

Resolve in favor of the Students of Bowdoin College came from the Senate in a draft and the House assigned the 15th day of March next, to consider the subject.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

To the Senate and House of Representatives,

Having reluctantly consented to the discharge of Major General Joel Wellington, an officer in whose experience,

fidelity, and ability, I have with great confidence relied, I communicate the fact for your consideration, that you may be enabled to act upon it as the occasion may seem to you to require.

ENOCH LINCOLN.

The House assigned to-morrow at 10 o'clock to come to the choice of a Major General for the second Division of the Militia of this State.

Bills relating to Catharine Bridge—additional act exempting goods and chattels from attachment, execution and distress; to incorporate the York Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; to incorporate the Masonic Lodge; to incorporate the literary fraternity of Waterville College; to establish the line between Jefferson in the County of Washington, Waldboro, New-Castle and Alma; to prevent the destruction of fish on the Cobscook river in the town of Whiting; concerning the Penobscot tribe of Indians; authorizing the reduction of the capital stock of the Waterville Bank, were severally passed to be enacted.

Message from the Senate, informing

that they had chosen Col. Joseph Chandler, Major General of the second

Division of Militia, and requesting the concurrence of the House.

Conferees between the two houses re-

specting the bill prohibiting public treat-

on days of election reported to their re-

spective branches.—The Senate refus-

ing to adopt the new draft, agreeably

to the report of the conferees on their

part, and the house adhering to their

vote passing the bill, agreeably to the

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FRIDAY, Feb. 22.

Bill to regulate the taking of Alewives in Prospect Stream; to establish the lines of the town of Liberty; additional act to regulate the taking of fish in Dyers River; additional act providing for the payment of costs in criminal prosecutions; additional act respecting salaries of Registers and Judges of Probate; to incorporate the town of Haucock, severally passed to be enacted.

Resolve laying a tax on the several Counties in this State finally passed.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23.

Resolves—in favor of Joel Wellington—appointing a committee to establish the line between the town of Denmark and Hiram—for the purchase of stationery—for the payment of contingent expenses—appointing a committee to establish the lines between Gray and Windham were severally, finally passed.

Bill to incorporate Dearborn Academy—making further provisions concerning the militia—additional to the several acts respecting high ways—additional to an act to regulate the manufacture and inspection of Stone, Lime and Lime Casks passed to be enacted.

Resolve for paying the amount against the State finally passed.

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FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.—By the ship Russell, Capt. Fosdick, from New Orleans, we learn that a fire broke out at that place, on the 2nd inst., in a dry goods store, next to the Government House, on the Levee, which soon communicated to that building, and the range of buildings below St. Peter's street—all of which were nearly destroyed, including the elegant building of Mrs. Castillon, corner of St. Peter's and Levee streets.

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A "good" Sign.—Mr. Madison Goy

Giles, judge Brooks, judge Cabell, judge

Stuart, Dr. Field, Mr. McKinley and Mr.

Newton, are the only survivors of the

electors who, in 1800, gave the vote of

Virginia to Thomas Jefferson. And eve-

ry one of these gentlemen, except Gov.

Giles, is at present in favor of Mr. Adams.

ROAD NOTICE.

THE Committee appointed by the

Supreme Judicial Court, May

term, Cumberland County, 1827, on the

petition of Moses Hanscom and others,

to lay out a Highway from the old road

leading from Moses Chandler's in Farmington, to Wilton Village, near where

the line between Farmington and Wilton

crosses said road, thence by the

dwelling house of Moses Stone and

Cherry's Mills; and crossing the Androscoggin river near Shaw's ferry,

thence near the dwelling house of

John Campbell, J. Neal and H. Keene,

to the County road near Lewiston

bridge; will meet at Nathan Pinkham

POETRY.

BOR THE OBSERVER.

Lines composed on the death of a little girl.

Shall I not drop one silent tear,
For M*****, that beauteous child;
Who is removed from troubles here,
To joys above the skies.

For ah! she was a sample, clear,
Of INNOCENCE and LOVE;
Her countenance, tho' pale, was fair,
And PLEASANT as the dove.

How often have I heard her sing
Her little pleasant strains;
Nor thought her soul, so soon would wing
Its flight, to heavenly plains.

But ah! that lovely girl so mild,
Was call'd from our embrace;
But, by our loss, the darling child
Enjoys a happy rest.

Then, O my heart, no more repine,
At what may seem severe;
But strive to be, by aid divine,
As good, as SHE was fair.

Norway, Feb. 11, 1828. M.

When we two parted
In silence and tears,
Half broken hearted
To sever for years.

Pale grew thy cheek and cold
Colder thy kiss;

Truly that hour foretold
Sorrow to this.

The dew of the morning
Sunk chill on my brow—
It felt like the warning
Of what I feel now.

Thy vows are all broken,
And light is thy fame;

I bear thy name spoken,

And share in its shame.

They name thee before me,
A knell to mine ear;

A shudder comes o'er me—

Why wert thou so dear?

They know not I knew thee,

Who knew thee too well:

Long, long shall I rue thee,

Too deeply to tell.

In secret we met—
In silence I grieve,

That thy heart could forget,

Thy spirit deceive.

If I should meet thee
After long years,

How should I greet thee?

In silence and tears.

VARIETY.

BLACK MAN'S DREAM.—A number of years by gone, a black man, named Peter Cooper; happened to marry one of his own town's-women, who did not use him with that tenderness he conceived himself entitled to. Having tried all other arts to retrieve her lost affections in vain, Peter at last resolved to work upon her fears of punishment in another world for her conduct in this. Pretending, therefore, to awake one morning extravagantly alarmed, his helpmate was full of anxiety to know what was the matter; and having sufficiently, as he thought, whetted her curiosity, by mysteriously hinting that "he could a tale unfold," at length Peter proceeded as follows:—"H-h ob a dream last night. I dream I go to Hebben and rap at de don, and a german cum to de doa wid black coat and powda hair. Whoa there? Peeta Coopa. Whoa Peeta Coopa? Am not you? Not knowa Peeta Coopa! Look de book Sa.—He take de book, and he look de book, and he could not find Peeta Coopa.—Den I say, Oh, Ind, oh! look again, finda Peeta Coopa in a corna.—He take de book, and he look de book, and an lasa finda Peeta Coopa in lilly, lilly (little) corna.—Peeta Coopa, cook ob de Royal Charlotte ob Greenock? Wall in, Sa. Den I walk in, and dare was ebery thing—all kind ob vittal—colly-flower too—an I eat, an I drink, an I dance, and I sing, an I never be done; sugar too, by Gum. Den I say, Oh! Ind, oh! look for Peeta Coopa wife. He take de book, an he look oba de book, many, many, many a time corna an all; and he couldna finda Peeta Coopa wife. Den I say, Oh! look de black book; he take de black book, an he look de black book, and he finda Peeta Coopa wife fast page—Peeta Coopa wife, buckra-woman, bad to her husband!"

Tommy Buck was up to take care of seventeen cows, belonging to his father; to drive a four ox team, with Tib, the old mare, at the end of it; cut wood in the winter, and raise grain in the summer. But alas at the perilous age of sixteen, a dancing master came into the village, and Tommy, by dint of persuading, persuaded his father rather to permit him to subscribe, and instead of chanting obsolete psalm tunes in the chimney corner, upon a winter evening, pumps, rottles, and fiddle "reigned in their stead."—In lieu of the tail, pigeon wings, and "right and left," were heard upon the bare floor, and the oxen, and Tib, and the cows were often left to "chew the cud," or sufferless loneliness. Tommy's ideas were raised, and his wife outright descended from his head to his heels, leaving his upper story to *her*. Straightway a bull was hit, and Tommy chipped the shell of a fashionable and wore gloves, and fell in love. True, he was rather

awkward in mannerisms at first; but then, he sported a smart toe, and acquired ease and impudence—and eventually, by activity and toe and heel exertion, capered into the good graces of Molly Reed, who could weave sixteen yards of shirting per diem. Tommy then set up for a beau after the ladies' own hearts, and went to town to sell gown patterns as an apprentice, (being above driving the oxen in partnership with Tib) determined to become a merchant. And so he did—and his father died leaving him the bulk of his fortune, when Tommy determined to do two things, viz: Cut Molly and keep a carriage.—The first was the most difficult, but he had learned a thing or two, and after a due quantity of tears on her part the separation was effected, and the carriage purchased. Tib, the old mare, the cows and oxen, were translated into two greys, and Tommy, from a ploughboy, to a fine gentleman. The farm, milking pails, pigs, hens and ducks, were changed to cash and style, and the balance over this necessary expenditure, invested in the house of Tommy Buck, Landshark & Co. And then Tommy went to the springs and gamed, to the theatre and drank, to his counting house and whistled, and these were beautiful times. Tommy's credit was good and he used it; his cash was plenty and he spent it; his health fine and he gave it a trial. Who like Tommy? He made love anew to a city belle; but the sly old fox of a father said nay. He asked a poet to write doleful ditties, and he said yes, and he paid him. The sonnets were sent full of darts and cruelty—and the girl married another. Tommy sighed and drack, and gamed and whistled, "to drive dull care away," and then failed. Tib kicks up her heels in scorn at him. Molly sends four chubby children to school, and loves her husband. His lady love of sonnet reading memory does not know him in the street; and Tommy has shipped to go to India at ten dollars per month in the forecastle of a ship.—*Boston Times.*

A MEAL IS A MEAL.—A traveller, some time ago, stopped at a tavern in Rhode Island, at the decline of day, when his appetite began to be rather clamorous, and asked for a cold cut—at the same time prudently inquiring the price. "Twenty-five cents," replied mine host. "That is rather high," returned the other, "as I merely want a cold bite." "No matter for that," said mine host, "a meal is a meal, and I never charge less than twenty-five cents." "Well, if that be the case," replied the cook, "I may as well have a meal cooked." Accordingly, the gridiron was placed over the coals, and a steak of respectable dimensions was soon broiled and set on the table. The stranger sat down, and like a man who works by the job, soon despatched the steak together with the accompaniments, and called for more, observing at the same "a meal is a meal, you know." Another steak of goodly size was forthwith cooked and placed before him. This also disappeared in very short time, and yet unsatisfied the traveller bawled for more, still repeating "a meal is a meal, sir." A steak, larger than either of the former, was now cooked, and without the least appearance of satiety in the eater, sent to accompany the rest, and the demand was reiterated for more, accompanied as usual with the unlucky phrase of mine host, "a meal is a meal, sir." Thus mine hostess was kept cooking for two full hours, and steak disappeared with the most appalling despatch, each time accompanied with that ill-omened sentence, "a meal is a meal, you know;" until at least the inn-keeper, hopeless of satisfying his guest, and heartily sick of the operation of his own rule, told the traveller, if he would quit then, he would charge him nothing for what he had eaten; to which the other feeling that he could not hold out much longer, consented without much show reluctance, and merrily added, as he was washing down the last morsel with a mug of cider, "a meal is a meal, you will recollect."—*Berk. Amer.*

ANCIENT MONS OR WARTIN.—When alphabetical writing first began to usurp the place of hieroglyphics, the mode of commencing each line under the beginning of the preceding, was unknown; and the *boustrophedon* mode, which ran as follows, was practised:

"In the beginning
eti peavae pog
Heaven and the
eti puu ! quap
Earth was without
form, &c."

A gentleman accosted a lady in the street with "My dear Mary, I have been at your house; I have placed my life in your hands." "You amaze me; what can I do?" "Speak," answered the lady. "Only, my dear, having written and published my *Memoirs*, I have left a copy for your acceptance," replied the Gentleman.

A MATCH FOR A BAILIFF.—Two Sheriff's officers were recently sent to execute a writ against a Quaker, well-known in the City. On arriving at his house, they saw his wife, who, in reply to their inquiries whether her husband was at home, replied in the affirmative. At the same time requesting they would be seated, and she should speedily see

them. The officers waited patiently for some time, but he did not make his appearance; and the fair Quakeress coming into the room, they reminded her of her promise that they should see her husband. "Nay friends," replied she, "I promised that he should see thee; he has seen thee—he doth not like thy looks; and therefore hath avoided thy path, and quitted his house by another road."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the fifteenth day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at JOSUA SMITH's Tavern in Norway, all the right in equity which Bailey Bodwell has to redeem a certain tract of land situated in said Norway, near the Steep Falls, so called, and on the Easterly side of the road leading to Hebron, containing about nineteen acres, with a Saw Mill thereon standing; also, one other piece or parcel of land situated in said Norway, and on the Westerly side of said road, containing five acres more or less. The said lands being mortgaged to Ruth Rust, and Lydia A. Rust, dated September seventeenth, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and recorded with the Records of Deeds for the County of Oxford, Book twenty-fourth, page two hundred and ninety-four—reference to said deed being had.

HENRY W. MILLETT, Dep. Sheriff.

Norway, February 11, 1828. 189

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the fifteenth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the tavern of SIMON CUTTER, in Paris, all the right in equity which George F. Truit has to redeem the following described Real Estate, viz.—Part of Lot number one, in Range seven, in the town of Paris, containing fifty two acres more or less, also, part of Lot number eleven, in the first Range and second division of Lots in Hebron, containing fourteen acres more or less, the same having been conveyed to Thomas Hill, Jr. by Deed of Mortgage, dated April twenty-first, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and recorded with Oxford Records, Book twenty-fourth, page one hundred and two, for the security of the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars and interest, and on which is now due about seventy dollars; also mortgaged to Eliza Baxter by Deed, dated June eleventh, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, for the sum of forty-four dollars and nineteen cents and interest.

HENRY W. MILLETT, Dep. Sheriff.

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COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—PERU.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots of land in Peru, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me the subscriber, to collect, for the A. D. 1828 and 1827.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—WELD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots of land in Weld, in the County of Oxford, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me, the subscriber, to collect for the year 1828, as follows:

Nathan Quint, 11 & 12 2 103 150 1 43
James Whit. Ditto 12 3 40 90 66
James Whit. 13 9 80 160 1 46

No. of Lots, No. of Acres, \$ per Acre.

Unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Tuesday, the tenth day of June next, at ten of the clock, A. M. so much of said land will then be sold at Public Vendue, as will discharge the same, at my Dwelling House, in Weld.

EPHRAIM HAUGHTON, Collector.

Weld, February 2, 1828. 3w 100.

Purified Pyroginous Acid, or Essence of Smoke, to cure Pork Hams, &c.

A

long been known, but its use when applied to Meats, Fish, &c. is of recent date, it suffices to plunge Meat for a few moments into this Acid, to preserve it as long as you please.—"putrefaction notonly stops but retrogrades." Its antiseptic property is said to be first discovered by Dr. Jorg of Leipzig, who has entirely recovered several anatomical preparations from incipient corruption by pouring this Acid over them, and also Meats advanced in decay, notwithstanding the weather was hot, soon became dry and sound. The flavor which this Acid gives to meats and fish of all kinds is generally much preferred to the ordinary way of smoking. For Sale in any quantity by JOHN F. REEVES, Druggist, Exchange-street.

* The subscriber has fully tested that, this and past seasons.

Portland, Dec 21. J. F. R.

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RECOLLECT!

THAT those of our subscribers who have received this paper for over three years, and have neglected to make payment, in whole or in part, for the same, that unless they do it on or before the fifteenth day of March next, they will have to settle with an Agent.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, Jan. 31.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the subscribers are requested to present them for settlement, and all indebted, are requested to make payment without delay.

JOSEPH SHACKLEY, & Co.

Norway Village, Jan. 22, 1828. 6w 186

JUST Published at the Oxford Bookstore, and for sale, An hundred and twenty REASONS for being a UNIVERSALIST—to which is added six REASONS for renouncing the doctrine of Endless Misery; together with an extract of a letter from Bishop Soul.

Price 12 1-2 cents.

Jan. 13.

THE REAL.

JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, will be distinguished, as they ever have been, by the signature, H. PLUMLEY, both on the bill of directions and on the label to each box.

* These Pills are the prescription of a German Physician, and not the receipt of any Physician in this country, and the public are cautioned against a spurious article professing to be prepared from a receipt of a late Physician of New-Hampshire of the same name, which article is on the strength of the name alone, they attempt to sell as the genuine!

The genuine Pills are a cure for Dyspepsia, Jaundie, Diseases of the Liver, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness in the head, weakness of the limbs, acidity, costiveness, and piles.

—ALSO—

Jewell's original Stomach Plaster.

These plasters are very beneficial, when applied to any part suffering from pain, or weakness, and are particularly serviceable in cases of sprains, weakness and pain in the side or stomach.

One roll is sufficient for four plasters.

* A constant supply of the above Pills and Plasters may be had of the subscriber, who is wholesale and retail agent for the proprietor.

ASA BARTON.

Norway, Feby. 1828.

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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted three weeks at one dollar per square—less than a square, seventy-five cents. Legal Notices at the usual price.

* The Publisher deems it expedient to give notice, that while he shall always endeavor to be literally correct, he will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for its insertion.

Mr. Charles Bell, 1828.

Before I arrant battle of Waterloo, Mr. Bell had been for some time and skinned the barrel, after which he was

the barrel was